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GODDESS ISIS

TALES OF THE DIVINE FEMININE IN EGYPTIAN MYTHOLOGY

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Forward

I would want to extend an invitation to go on a voyage that is genuinely extraordinary to those of you who are interested in unearthing ancient knowledge, who are captivated by the mysterious stories that are woven through the fabric of human life, and who are aficionados of the rich tapestry of mythology that transcends boundaries and resonates across time. Within this book's covers, we will explore the halls of myth and completely submerge ourselves in the ageless tales that have enthralled the human imagination for as long as anybody can remember.

In all of its magnificence, mythology acts as a compass that directs us through the complexities of the human experience. It is a mirror that reflects our perception of the universe and our role and embodies our collective dreams, fears, goals, and ideals. Mythology invites us to investigate the hidden aspects of our lives, whether we are more interested in the sweeping conflicts between gods and heroes or the hidden meanings in the stories of how the world was created.

Within these pages, you will encounter many pantheons and deities, each providing a distinctive perspective to examine the more expansive universe. It is essential to remember that mythology is not only a relic of the past but a living phenomenon that continues to impact our contemporary reality. Its influence can be seen in literature, art, music, and daily language. It invigorates us, sparks the fire of our imagination, and gives us a glimpse into the intricate web that is the history of humanity.

Mythology also acts as a connector, bringing together people from different cultures worldwide. It brings us together by highlighting the similarities in our experiences and the uniqueness of each of us as individuals. In the vast Pantheon of mythical figures, we find examples of universal themes such as love, betrayal, heroism, and sacrifice. These themes connect with every human heart, regardless of when or where they were written.

This book is both a celebration of mythology and an invitation to go on an adventure of discovery. This is an homage to the innumerable storytellers who have ensured the survival of these myths through the ebb and flow of the sands of time by passing them down from generation to generation. It is devoted to all people interested in mythology, namely those who find comfort in the ageless stories that have shaped our world since the beginning of time and continue to do so Today.

Therefore, I implore you, dear reader, to turn the page and completely submerge yourself in the enthralling delights that are still to come. Let us all come together to celebrate the mythology that brings us together, is not limited by the constraints of culture or time, and imparts a feeling of awe and wonder into our everyday lives.

Your imagination will be stoked, your horizons will be expanded, and you will be reminded of the eternal power of storytelling if you allow yourself to go on this voyage into the realms of mythology. And may you emerge from these pages, like the heroes of old, changed by the insight and enchantment that mythology has to give due to what you've learned here.

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One Last Thing...

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

One of the most important goddesses in ancient Egyptian mythology, Isis, has a long and interesting background that goes back thousands of years. We first learned about her in the Pyramid Texts, which were written during

the Old Kingdom (around 2686–2181 BCE), when she was a key character in the Osiris story. She went from being a fairly unimportant goddess to one of the most powerful and widely worshipped in the ancient world. However, her role and importance grew a lot over time.

Isis was one of the nine gods that were important to Egypt's creation story. They were called the Ennead of Heliopolis. She was the daughter of the earth god Geb and the sky goddess Nut. Osiris, Seth, and Nephthys were her brothers. From the start, her divine lineage made her a cosmic goddess who was connected to the basic forces of nature and the world.

Her original Egyptian name was Aset or Eset, which means "throne" or "seat of power." The name "Isis" comes from the Greek language. This link to the throne wasn't just a sign; it showed that she was the divine embodiment of the pharaoh's power. In early drawings, she was often shown with a headdress in the shape of a throne, which emphasized her connection to royal power and divine rule.

In ancient Egyptian mythology, Isis's main part was based on her relationship with Osiris and their son Horus. She is shown as Osiris's faithful wife, who brings him back to life after his brother Seth kills him, and as Horus's protective mother, who hides and raises him until he can take his proper place as Egypt's ruler. Being a loyal wife and a caring mother became important parts of who she was and how she was worshipped.

The stories about ISIS have changed over time, just as Egyptian culture has. She slowly took on traits and roles from other goddesses, which made her more powerful and important. For example, she took on traits from Hathor, an older and more well-known goddess, such as Hathor's unique headdress made of cow horns and a sun disk. Taking on the traits of other gods was common in Egyptian religion. This lets the powers and domains of a god or queen grow and change over time.

The fact that Isis could cast spells became an important part of her legend. She was famous for being smart and good at magic. She used these skills to protect and heal people as well as bring Osiris back to life. She was very smart and powerful, as shown by the story of how she tricked the sun god Ra into telling her his secret name, which gave her power over him. People saw her as a guardian of the dead who helped souls find their way to the future, just like she had done for Osiris. In Egyptian culture, she was seen as more than just Horus' mother. She was seen as the mother of all pharaohs and, by extension, of all of Egypt. Because she was like a mother, she was very popular with regular people, who saw her as a loving and caring god.

Isis worship grew outside of Egypt, especially during the time of the Ptolemies and the Romans. Everyone liked her because they saw her as a goddess of love, health, fertility, and magic. She had a very popular cult in the old Mediterranean world. There are temples to her in England and Afghanistan, among other places. This growth also caused her personality to change as she took on traits from the gods and beliefs of other cultures.

Later on, Isis was often shown with wings, which stood for her protective nature and her power to "fan the breath of life" into the dead, just like she did for Osiris. This picture of Isis with her wings spread out became one of the most famous and lasting images of her. Isis has stayed popular for a long time because she is complex and can change to fit different cultural needs. For ancient Egyptians, the perfect woman was a loyal wife, a caring mother, and a strong queen. At the same time, her special powers and cosmic importance made her a god that everyone could relate to and who could help with many different kinds of problems and needs.

Isis's connection to power was one of the most important things about her. Having Horus as a child made Isis very close to royal power. Horus was seen as a godlike symbol of the king. As a child, she was often shown nursing Horus, which was a metaphor for her job of taking care of and watching over the heavenly kingship. This imagery was so strong that it changed royal art for hundreds of years. For example, pharaohs were

sometimes shown as Horus feeding Isis. She was linked to the throne even more because her Egyptian name, "Aset" or "Iset," is written with the hieroglyph for "throne."

The average Egyptian would pray to Isis for help with their health, childbearing, and safety. Her special skill was shown in stories like the one about how she tricked Ra into telling her his secret name, which made her even more famous among the gods. As a guardian, Isis looked out for all of Egypt, not just the royal court. People saw her as a protector of the land and its people, and pictures of her often showed her wings spread out to show that. The average Egyptians loved her because of this trait; they saw her as a divine figure who cared about their well-being.

The goddess was also very important in beliefs and rituals related to death. Isis was thought to help the dead get to the afterlife because she brought Osiris back to life. People often used her picture and prayers in funeral texts and to decorate tombs. People believed that the "Knot of Isis" or tyet charm, which looked like an ankh with arms bent, would protect the dead in the next life. She was like Mut, Sekhmet, and other gods in some ways, so she was a "world goddess."

She became knowledgeable about almost every part of life and the universe because of this mixing of ideas, from the yearly flood of the Nile to the movement of celestial bodies. People did not worship Isis; they only worshipped it in temples and during public ceremonies. She was a very important figure in the Egyptian faith, and many people kept shrines in their homes to honour her. In ancient Egypt, festivals celebrating Isis were big events that people from all walks of life came to. The Navigate Isidis, which marked the start of the sailing season, was very famous and was still going strong in Roman times.

People from all over the Mediterranean world began to worship Isis because she was so appealing. During the Hellenistic time, after Alexander the Great took over, her cult became very popular in Greece. The Ptolemaic kings of Egypt actively encouraged the worship of Isis because they saw it as a way

to bring their different kingdoms together. Temples to Isis were built in important Greek towns, and Greeks who were looking for spiritual truths became interested in her secrets.

During the Roman era, people believed in Isis even more. From Britain to the Black Sea, people worshipped her all over the Roman Empire. Isis was becoming more strong because people in Rome were both interested in and wary of her. Changes were made to the goddess to make her more Roman. A lot of the time, she was drawn in a Greco-Roman style and was tied to Greek gods like Venus and Demeter.

Even though the Roman government tried to stop foreign groups from time to time, people still worshipped Isis until the rise of Christianity. Isis's lasting importance can be seen in how she affected early Christian beliefs and symbols. Some scholars say that pictures of the Virgin Mary nursing Jesus were affected by pictures of Isis nursing Horus. It's not clear how much of an effect this had, but it shows how Isis had a lasting effect on religious ideas in the Mediterranean.

As an ancient Egyptian goddess, Isis has left an indelible mark on human society. Her influence goes far beyond space and time. Isis has been fascinating people for thousands of years, from her beginnings in the Nile Delta to her many forms today. She, on the other hand, had a story that grew over time, especially since she was connected to the story of Osiris. Isis was a witch who brought her dead husband Osiris back to life and a devoted wife who watched over her son Horus. She became a sign of loyalty, motherly love, and magic. Egypt's people really liked these things about her, and she became very famous. She became one of the most worshipped gods in the land of the pharaohs.

It was the worship of Isis that spread around the Mediterranean as Egypt's power grew. The goddess was very flexible; she took on new roles to appeal to people from different societies and took on traits from other gods. This was after Alexander the Great took over Egypt. That's when Isis's cult became very famous in Greece.

Roman troops, merchants, and travellers brought her worship to the most remote parts of the empire, from Britain to the Black Sea. Isis became one of the most famous foreign gods in Rome, even though the government tried to shut down her cult on occasion. People liked her because she had many sides to her. They saw her as a protector, a healer, a goddess of birth and mothers, and a strong magician. People from all walks of life were drawn to the Isis mysteries, which were hidden initiation rites that promised spiritual rebirth and salvation.

During the Renaissance, when European scholars found old books and objects again, they became interested in Isis again. Artists, writers, and philosophers were all interested in her, and she was often seen as a representation of nature or universal knowledge. This newfound attention set the stage for Isis's role in later occult and esoteric traditions.

People became very interested in ancient Egypt in the 1800s, thanks to new historical finds and the ability to read hieroglyphs. "Egyptomania" brought Isis back into the public eye. Some secret groups, like the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, used Isis in their magic because they saw her as a representation of the holy feminine, which means wise and powerful. This idea of Isis as a queen who runs everything would have a big impact on later spiritual groups.

Isis came back to life in the 20th century in a number of neo-pagan and goddess-centered religions. Many people who were looking for alternatives to religious structures based on men liked the idea of a "great mother goddess" who represented all parts of feminine divinity. Isis, who has a long past and many sides, became an important figure in many of these new spiritual paths.

Isis still moves and inspires people all over the world. Modern pagans and people who follow a reconstructed ancient Egyptian religion respect her through their rituals and devotions. Many writers, artists, and singers get ideas from the things she writes and draws. There are books, movies, and

TV shows that talk about Isis, which means she has been around for a long time.

It is impossible to erase Isis from history because she had the power to connect with and change people. When a new era came along, Isis changed to meet those needs. She was an Egyptian goddess of the throne and now represents a strong woman with much knowledge. People are always looking for meaning, safety, and a connection to the holy, as shown by her trip through history.

It's not just religion and philosophy that Isis affects. It shapes a lot of other things, too. She changed the way people write, make art, and think. The pictures and stories she told had an impact on many types of art, from ancient temple reliefs to Renaissance paintings to modern sculptures. People have written about love, pain, and coming back to life in her myths. People who follow her have seen her as a sign of secret knowledge and the beauty of nature. Isis and her group have taught us a lot about old religions, how people from different countries got along, and how religious ideas changed and spread.

In a world that struggles with gender equality, protecting the environment, and spirituality, the goddess is a strong representation of women's strength, natural knowledge, and personal growth. Even though people don't worship Isis in the big temples that used to be built along the Nile, she is still a powerful spiritual and cultural force in the 21st century. Her impact will last as long as the goddess herself.

The Divine Family of Isis

Ancient Egyptian folklore has many stories about Isis. Her story starts with her godparents, Geb and Nut. When the earth god and the sky goddess got married, it made room for the birth of one of Egypt's most beloved and important gods. Geb was the earth god, and his body was often shown as a guy lying on his back. This body was thought to represent Egypt itself. His skin was sometimes painted green to represent the Nile Valley's fertile land and other times black to represent the rich silt that the great river deposits every year when it floods. People knew Geb as the embodiment of the earth's power and plenty because he was very strong and full of life.

On the other hand, Nut was the goddess of the sky. She was generally shown as a woman arching over the earth with stars all over her body. The long shape of her body reached from horizon to horizon, casting a protective shadow over the world below. Nut was linked to the sky, the universe, and the way that celestial things move in cycles. She was often shown eating the sun every night and giving birth to it again every morning to represent how day and night will always come and go.

People said that Geb and Nut's love was fierce and consumed them. In the beginning, they were always hugging each other so tightly that nothing could come between them. Even though this initial union was beautiful, it stopped life from starting on Earth. Ra, the sun god and maker, stepped in at that point. Shu is the god of air and Nut's father. He told Shu to separate the loves.

Shu raised Nut high above Geb, making the space between the sky and the ground. In the ancient Egyptian view, this split was a key part of the process of making the world as they knew it. Geb and Nut had to be apart, but their love never died. Isis and her brothers were born from this strong bond.

It wasn't easy, though, giving birth to Isis and her brothers. A story says that Ra knew about an oracle that said a child of Nut would one day rule Egypt

instead of him. There was a curse on Nut by Ra that said she could never have children, no matter what day of the year it was. Egypt had a calendar that was 360 days back then.

Nut was very important to Thoth, who was the god of knowledge. He thought of a smart way to get around Ra's curse. He asked Khonsu, the moon god, to play senet, an old Egyptian board game. Thoth won and took some of the moon's light as his reward. Because of this extra light, he made five more days, which didn't happen during the normal year.

For these five days, Nut finally had the strength to give birth to her children. Osiris was born on the first day. Horus the Elder was born on the second. Set was born on the third day, and Isis was born on the fourth. The fifth day was the last day that Nephthys finished the holy brood.

So, Isis came into the world as one of a very special group of divine siblings, each of whom would play a key role in Egyptian folklore. Isis got parts of both the earth and sky from her parents, Geb and Nut. It was her father who taught her about the land and how it grows and changes over time. Her mother gave her a connection to the order of the universe and the fact that the skies will always be there.

Because she was born to gods, Isis had skills from both earth and heaven. Her magic was so strong that it could use the power of both heaven and earth. A lot of the stories about her rest on her being able to switch between these two worlds, especially the ones about how she cares for and protects people. Egypt's mythology is very detailed and linked. The story of how Isis was born and who her parents were shows this. Geb and Nut had to split up so that the world could be made. This made room for new gods, however.

The figure of Isis represents this cycle of breakup and rebirth, of order in the universe and fertility on earth. As Isis became a goddess, she took the stories of her parents with her. She has a strong link to Egypt and its people through her father, Geb. This link would show up later when she was a

guardian of the dead and a defender of the pharaohs. She made a connection with the spiritual world through Nut, which helped her image as a strong magician and her ability to cross over between life and death.

Many of the most important stories in Egyptian mythology began when Geb and Nut got married, and Isis and her brothers were born. The complicated relationships between these gods, as well as their conflicts and alliances, would shape Egyptian religion for thousands of years.

Isis was born from both the earth and the sky. In the past, she was one of the most well-known gods. They gave her a lot of different traits because they were in touch with the basic forces of nature and the world. Isis, who was the daughter of Geb and Nut, stood for the perfect join of earth and sky, the real and the spiritual. She was one of the most powerful and well-liked Egyptian gods because of this.

As part of ancient Egyptian mythology, one of the most important groups of gods is Isis's heavenly family. Her boys played big roles in the cosmic drama that changed the way people thought about everything. Egypt's people were very interested in Isis, her brothers Osiris and Seth, and her sister Nephthys. The stories about their complex relationships and gods kept them interested for thousands of years.

Their parents were the god Geb and the goddess Nut, who were at the beginning of the story. There is a story in which the sun god Ra tells Nut that she could never have a child. But the smart god Thoth found a way around it by playing with Khonsu, the moon god, and won enough moonlight to add five extra days to the calendar. Nut had her children during these symbolic days. Osiris was born on the first day, Horus the Elder on the second, Seth on the third, Isis on the fourth, and Nephthys on the fifth.

Although he was the youngest, Osiris was always meant to be the king of Egypt. He was often shown as a guy with green skin who wore the white crown of Upper Egypt, which showed that he was the god of fertility and

rebirth. Osiris taught the Egyptians how to farm and build a society. He was known for being wise and kind. People thought of his rule as a great age of peace and wealth.

Instead of being simple like his older brother, Seth was a complicated god who was often misread. Seth was linked to chaos, violence, and the desert. His head was often shaped like the head of an unknown animal, which was sometimes described as a mix of an aardvark, a donkey, and a jackal. Even though Seth had a scary image, he was also seen as a strong protector, especially in Upper Egypt.

Some people thought that Isis was the most famous of the brothers. She was seen as the goddess of motherhood, magic, and knowledge. She was often shown with a throne-shaped hat on, which meant she was connected to royal power. People thought Isis was smart and had magical powers, which were important parts of the stories about her family.

Nephthys was the youngest of four children. Her sister and brothers were usually given more attention than she was. But as a funeral goddess and guardian of the dead, she was very important. Nephthys was usually shown as a woman with a cap in the shape of a house since her name means "Lady of the House."

There were a lot of complicated and sometimes bad feelings between these brothers. As a typical theme in Egyptian mythology, Osiris and Isis were both brother and sister and husband and wife. This showed that the gods were whole and could take care of themselves. People thought they were the picture of love and devotion in a marriage.

Seth and Nephthys were also paired as husband and wife, but their relationship was not nearly as good. Nephthys was often shown to have felt ignored by Seth, which made her look for comfort elsewhere. In some accounts of the story, Nephthys pretended to be Isis to get Osiris to love her. This led to the birth of Anubis, the god of embalming with a jackal head.

The most famous tale about these brothers is that Seth killed Osiris. Because he was mad that his brother was doing so well and having so much power, Seth planned to kill Osiris. A beautiful box made just the right size for Osiris was his gift at a feast. Anyone who could fit inside it won it.

When Osiris tried to open the box, Seth and his friends quickly locked it and threw it into the Nile, where Osiris drowned. Isis, who had just lost her husband Osiris, set out on a long, hard trip to find his body. Isis searched Egypt with the help of Nephthys, who worked with Isis even though she was married to Seth. She finally found the chest with Osiris's body inside in Byblos. The body had washed up on the shore and became wrapped in a tree that was then used as a pillar in the king's house.

It wasn't easy for Isis when she brought Osiris's body back to Egypt. When Seth found the body, he was furious and tore it into fourteen pieces, which he then spread all over Egypt. With more help from Nephthys this time, Isis set out to get back the parts of her husband. The sisters went all over Egypt, finding pieces of Osiris and hiding them wherever they found them. This is why there are so many tombs of Osiris all over Egypt.

Isis was able to bring Osiris back to life briefly with her powerful magic. During this short period of health, she gave birth to their son Horus. Horus would later kill his father and claim the throne of Egypt. Because Osiris couldn't stay in the world of the living, he went down to rule the dead. The fight between Horus and Seth for the throne of Egypt is another important spiritual story in Egypt. It was very important for Isis to help and protect her son. Isis and Horus had Nephthys on their side in this fight, which made things between her and Seth even worse.

Not getting along with your brother is hard, as these stories show. Osiris and Isis, on the other hand, stand for order, birth, and knowledge, while Seth stands for chaos and destruction. Nephthys often acts as a go-between because she has ties to both Isis and Seth. She stands for the idea that even in the divine world, relationships aren't always clear-cut.

These stories about brothers were more than just stories to the ancient Egyptians. These were very important ideas about how the world works. The fight between Osiris and Seth was a representation of the conflict between order and chaos, between land that grows food and land that doesn't, and between life and death. In tomb art, Isis and Nephthys were often shown together to show the circle of death and rebirth.

Over the course of thousands of years of Egyptian history, the stories of Isis and her siblings changed over time. In different times and places, different parts of the stories were highlighted. Their stories were not just religious books; they were a part of everyday life in Egypt and affected everything from the royal government's ideas to common religious practices. As Egyptian culture spread around the Mediterranean, especially in the later parts of ancient Egypt's past, worship of Isis became more important.

Marriage to Osiris

The story of how Isis and Osiris got married is one of the most important and iconic love stories from ancient Egypt. It wasn't just two gods getting married; it was a cosmic event that changed Egyptian religion and rule for thousands of years. The earth god Geb and the sky goddess Nut had a child together, whom they named Isis. In the divine world of the gods, these kinds of family marriages were common and often showed that the Pantheon was complete and could take care of itself. Their wedding was meant to be a perfect match that would bring peace and wealth to Egypt.

It was meant for Isis and Osiris to be together from the moment they were born. People said that they fell in love while they were still in their mother's belly and that their love went beyond what humans could understand. Before they even breathed, this divine love story began. It set the stage for a relationship that, in Egyptian mythology, would become the most devoted and loyal ever.

As they got older, Osiris took over as king of Egypt. It taught the people about society, farming, and the law. She was always by his side and loved him as a wife and queen. Isis represented the life-giving waters of the Nile, and Osiris represented the rich black dirt of the Nile Valley. Together, they were a powerful pair. Their marriage stood for the yearly flooding of the Nile, which made the land fertile and full.

As gods, Isis and Osiris were more than just masters; they were the couple that all Egyptians wanted to be like. Both gods and people thought their love was perfect and would last forever. It was common for Isis to be shown as a loving and loyal wife who supported her husband in everything he did. In Egypt, this image of the loyal wife became a strong archetype. This changed how people saw marriage and how they celebrated it.

Isis and Osiris were together for more than just love and friendship. They were also together for power and rule. Isis was married to Osiris and shared in his divine power. She was often shown with the hieroglyph for "throne"

on her head to show that she was in charge after the king. This imagery pushed the idea that the queen was an important part of royal power, which would have a lasting impact on Egyptian politics.

As a devoted wife, this role went beyond death, offering eternal friendship in the next life. Egyptians wanted to be like this divine pair, so they buried husbands and wives together to make sure they would meet again in the next life. In this way, the queen was more than just a royal wife; she was also a real goddess who showed how Isis would care for and protect her children.

It wasn't just Egypt that changed when Isis and Osiris got married. The faith of Isis became very popular during the time of the Ptolemies and the Romans when Egyptian culture spread all over the Mediterranean. Many people worshipped her and her husband at the same time. People saw their marriage as a strong sign of love, loyalty, and the promise of living forever.

A lot of art and writing were about how Isis and Osiris got married. It was common for Isis to hold or protect Osiris when they were shown together. These pictures were not only religious images, but they also showed how to be in a relationship by focusing on love that lasts forever, loyalty, and support.

The story of their marriage also shaped their faith and philosophical views through the years. Though Isis and Osiris were not the same person, their relationship is similar to ideas of holy couples in other religions. In many places and times, people believed in goddesses who could bring the dead back to life.

THE LEGENDS OF ISIS

Birth of Horus

Ancient Egyptian mythology is built around the story of Horus' birth, which is full of sorrow, magic, and help from God. Osiris was killed by his brother Set, which is one of the most famous events in Egyptian mythology. This story starts after that event. Set had deserted Osiris, who was the wise and loved king of Egypt. The Set was angry and wanted power more than anything else. Set's actions not only ended Osiris' rule, but they also posed a threat to the cosmic order of Ma'at, which was an important idea in ancient Egyptian society for maintaining truth, balance, and harmony. She kept going even though it was sad and risky. Some gods, like her sister Nephthys, felt bad for her and helped her.

Isis finally found and put together all of Osiris's body parts except for one very important one. It had been a long and hard search. With her strong magic, she put her husband's body back together. But Osiris was unable to live again fully. Instead, he changed into the king of the underworld, which is where the dead live. Osiris was almost dead, but he was still a very important part of Horus' birth. The source of life was given to Isis by Osiris. Isis was very good at magic and had a strong link to nature.

In Egyptian mythology, ISIS is turned into a kite, which is a holy bird of prey. It was a moment that split the difference between the living and the dead. She flew over Osiris's reconstructed body and spread her wings over him to bring him life. The union of magic and love led to the birth of Horus. It was a miracle that showed how powerful Isis is and how long Osiris's spirit lives on. The child that was conceived in this strange way was meant to become one of the most important Egyptian gods.

Set set out to find Isis because he knew that the unborn child she was carrying could weaken his evil power. There was hope for justice and order in the goddess' womb, so she had to run away. She looked for safety in the Nile Delta swamps. This area would become holy in Egyptian culture.

Isis gave birth to Horus in this secret, watery sanctuary that was surrounded by thickets of papyrus. According to Greek sources, Horus was born on Khemmis, which was said to be a moving island. This added to the magical and liminal nature of his birth. In Egyptian legend, this safe and private spot was called the "nest of Horus," which is a very strong and important name.

Horus, as a baby, was not like other babies. He was filled with divine power and purpose from the moment he was born. He was often shown as a young boy with his hair styled in a sidelock, which showed how young he was, and one finger to his mouth, which showed that he was already very wise even as a child. For the Greeks, this form of Horus, whom they called Harpocrates, stood for the sun's birth, rising every day at dawn.

Because Isis knew that Set was still a threat, she took on the huge job of hiding Horus and defending him. He drank her "divine milk," which was thought to give godly powers and life forever. As a baby, Horus was nursed by Isis. This picture became one of the most important and long-lasting symbols in Egyptian art and faith. It showed the perfect mother and care from God.

Isis not only took care of Horus's body as he grew, but she also helped him get ready for his role. She taught him everything he needed to know to take back his father's throne and bring Ma'at back to Egypt. Horus spent a lot of his childhood hiding in the woods. This time changed who he was and how he could do things.

His birth and early life hold many of the most important ideas in Egyptian mythology. It talks about how life, death, and coming back work like a circle and how magic and divine will can help people get through anything. The idea of a holy king was very important to Egyptian faith and government. There are also strong family ties in this story.

A new god named Horus was born, and there was a battle between order and chaos in the universe. The fight between Horus and Set was a sign of

this. Horus' birth was the start of a fight that would shape a lot of his legend.

Horus' claim that he was king of heaven was also backed up by the fact that he was unnaturally conceived and born. Egyptians thought that the king was Horus in real life. It is based on this story from the idea that Horus grew up in the swamps, where his mother's love and magic kept him safe. He had no idea that he was getting ready for a big fight. He was born and grew up during the start of an epic fight that would change Egypt's history and make him one of the most revered gods ever.

The Murder of Osiris

The story of how Osiris was killed and then raised from the dead is one of the most interesting and important in ancient Egyptian folklore. This story, which is at the heart of the Osiris myth, is about love, betrayal, jealousy, and how good always wins over evil. It was a key part of ancient Egyptian religion and practice.

At the start of the story, Egypt was run by gods. Egypt's people had civilization, farming, and rules thanks to their wise and kind king, Osiris. During his rule, there was peace and plenty, and everyone loved him. Isis, his sister-wife, was with him. People knew she was smart and good at tricks. They had power that came from God and kept the land safe and quiet. They were the perfect example of how to rule. Not everyone liked how big Osiris got, however.

His brother Seth was deeply jealous of him, and it got worse over time. Things that Seth stood for were the opposite of what Osiris stood for. Seth was the god of chaos, storms, and the desert. Seth caused chaos, whereas Osiris brought order. Osiris liked making life grow, while Seth liked breaking things. The brothers had a terrible fight because they were so different from each other.

Due to his anger, Seth made a bad plan to kill his brother and take the throne of Egypt for himself. He was going to sneak up on Osiris and measure him. After that, he had a lovely chest made just for himself. Then Seth had a big party, and Osiris was invited. Seth showed off the fancy box at the party and said he'd give it to the person who could fit inside it.

The guests tried to fit into the box one by one, but none of them were able to. When it was Osiris's turn, he laid down in the chest just the way Seth had planned. Right then, Seth and his friends slammed the lid shut, closing it with molten lead. The box, which was now a coffin, was thrown into the Nile River, which sank Osiris to his death.

The news of Osiris's absence spread quickly, and Isis was very sad. But she was not the type to give up. Isis left Egypt and went beyond to find her husband. It was a dangerous trip. As she saw bones in Osiris' body, she turned into a bird and used her wings to bring life into them. Osiris's body had washed up on the shore of Byblos in Phoenicia and became wrapped around a tamarisk tree. This led her to look in faraway places.

What Isis was trying to do was hard, and she kept running into problems. Some versions of the story say that Seth found Osiris's body and became so angry that he tore it into fourteen pieces and threw them all over Egypt. After this, Isis became even more determined. With the help of her sister Nephthys, Isis searched the whole land for her husband's body parts. With magic, Isis put Osiris back together piece by piece as she found each one.

Because she was so dedicated and skilled with magic, she was able to rebuild her husband's body, except for a key part that fish had eaten in the Nile. This missing piece, which is often thought to be Osiris' phallus, would be very important to the story's development. Isis had to do the hardest thing she had ever done: she had to bring Osiris back to life after putting his body back together. When Isis used her huge magical powers, she did a very difficult ritual. She changed into a kite, a bird of prey, and flew around Osiris' body, strong spells chanting in her throat. Isis was able to bring Osiris back to life and give his new body life with her strong power and pure love.

But just because Osiris came back to life didn't mean he lived the same life again. He was no longer able to rule over the live world since he had died. Instead, he turned into the lord of the underworld, ruling over the land of the dead and giving all Egyptians hope that they would rise from the dead and live forever. Before Osiris went to the grave, Isis used her magic to make Osiris a golden phallus to replace the absent body part. She gave birth to their son Horus as a last act of love. Horus would get back at his father in the end and take the throne of Egypt. The breaking up and putting back together of Osiris was like Egypt's political history: it was split up and then put back together again.

In addition, the story made Osiris the model for anyone who wanted to beat death. Through proper burial practices and magical spells, every Egyptian hoped to be like Osiris, be resurrected, and live forever. The story also showed that being a king was a divine thing; each pharaoh was seen as a live Horus who would die and turn into an Osiris. Isis looks like a great wife and mother in the story because she is in it.

The Seven Scorpions

Egyptian folklore, like the story of Isis and the Seven Scorpions, is very interesting because it shows what a kind, smart, and powerful goddess she was. The Metternich Stela is a defensive tablet that was found in Alexandria in 1828. It has this story written on it. It shows us how to be kind, get things done, and follow God's rules.

Soon after Set, Osiris's brother, killed him, Isis was in a dangerous place. The Set was mad at her, and she had to run away because she was pregnant with Horus, who would become king of Egypt. When Isis was in trouble, Serket, the goddess of scorpions, sent seven strong scorpions to follow her through the swamps of the Nile Delta.

There was something special about these seven scorpions; God sent them to protect us. They all had names and unique skills. Astet, Bestet, Mestetef, Petet, Thetet, and Maatet were their names. Tefen and Befen walked behind Isis, Mestet and Mestetef stood on either side of her, and Petet, Thetet, and Maatet led the way. How they walked with Isis was exact and had meaning. Because of this deal, the goddess and her future child were safe at all times.

They were Isis's guardians, and they led her through Egypt. They stopped in a town on the edge of a grass swamp. They were tired from their trip, so Isis went up to the house of a rich woman and asked if they could stay the night. That being said, the rich woman was scared when she saw the seven huge scorpions that were really the goddess. Because she was scared and angry, she slammed the door in Isis's face and wouldn't help her.

The scorpions were very angry, especially Tefen, who was their boss. They were going to get back at the rude woman because they thought it was an insult to their holy woman. On the other hand, Isis didn't let being mean stop her. A poor fisherwoman took her in even though she didn't have any money. She didn't think twice about taking in the stranger and her strange friends.

When it got dark, the scorpions did what they had planned. They put so much poison in Tefen's tail that it could kill. Then Tefen sneaked into the woman's home and stung her son. Soon, the child's cries of pain filled the air, and his mother ran through the streets, pleading for help to save her dying son.

Isis knew right away that the cries were coming from the house, which had turned her away when she heard the noise. Lady Hell had been turned down before, but she felt bad for the poor kid. When her scorpion guards started to spew poison, she knew that only her holy magic could stop it. She ran to help the boy.

Isis began to repeat powerful spells as soon as she got close to the child. Its poison was told to leave the boy's body, and she named each one. Very powerful magic was in her words: "Come out, you poison of Tefen, and hit the ground!" Don't move, you Befen poison! Come out, you bad person of Mestet! Mestetef's poison, don't rise! Drop, you evil thing that hurts Petet and Thetet! Do not get close, you Maatet poison!"

As each name was called, the part of the poison that matched it was neutralized. This slowly brought the kid back to health and life. Everyone in town was amazed when they saw Isis fix someone. Word quickly spread through the town about the miracle. The wealthy woman bowed to Isis because she was sorry for what she had done. She realized the stranger she had turned away was holy and begged her to forgive her. She felt bad about what she had done, so she gave Isis and the poor fisherwoman all of her money because they had been nice to them.

This story about Isis and the Seven Scorpions teaches us a lot. Being friendly was very important in old Egyptian culture, and this poem shows how important it is today. The rich woman and the poor fisherwoman's different acts show that people, not their things, are what makes them important.

What does the story show when people are nice or mean? The poor woman got more in return for her kindness than she ever thought possible. But the rich woman was too focused on herself at first, and her child almost died. Isis decided to save the child even though the mother had said no before. It's amazing how strong it is to accept that things can change.

This story shows that Isis is more than just a goddess of magic, healing, and parenting. As a goddess, she was nice to the hurt kid even though everyone else ignored her. Her care and love are clear from this. People who had been stung by a scorpion were thought to get better with the spell she used to fix the boy. The story of the Seven Scorpions in Egypt is very interesting. In the desert, people thought that animals with spikes that caused trouble were dangerous.

But in this story, they are gods' guards. Their gods were so complicated, as shown by the fact that Egyptians believed bad things could be used for good. People in Egypt thought this story was helpful, too. They thought that the magic Isis used to heal the scorpion sting could be used in real life. People thought they were calling on the power of Isis herself when they used similar spells to heal scorpion stings. In Egypt, it was common for stories and real treatment to mix in this way. Most of the time, magic and science worked together.

We can still learn useful things from the story of Isis and the Seven Scorpions. These lessons teach us to be nice, let go of grudges, and watch what happens when we do something. In Egypt, it has been around for a long time. This shows how funny stories can be used to teach deep spiritual and moral lessons.

Isis and Ra's Secret Name

In Egyptian mythology, the story of Isis and Ra's hidden name is one of the most interesting and deep. Isis was very smart and powerful, and this story shows that. It also goes into detail about the Egyptian idea of the power of names and how everyone, even gods, dies and is replaced. But after thousands of years, even the great Ra began to look old. It became more difficult for him to control his divine form. He spoke and walked more slowly. His most famous mistake was that he drooled while he talked.

Being watched all the time, Isis, who likes to be in charge, saw that Ra was getting weaker. She was the goddess of magic and learning, so she knew that smarts, not strength, were the keys to real power. Ra had a secret name that let him use his power, and she knew it. The Egyptians thought that you could control someone if you knew their real name. Isis believed that if she could figure out Ra's secret name, she could get some of his power.

With this goal in mind, Isis came up with a brave and smart plan. She carefully picked up the holy spit that fell from Ra's mouth as he spoke before she did anything else. It wasn't just dog poop; it was the old god's soul. When Isis mixed this holy stuff with dirt, she made a holy snake out of it. Being able to fill this thing with poison with her strong magic gave it life.

Then Isis put the snake in Ra's way because she knew that was the path the sun god would take every day as he circled the sky. Ra walked up, and the snake bit him. The snake was as bright as the sun but looked very old. The god's skin was cut by its teeth, which were filled with poison made from Ra's essence.

In a moment, it did terrible things. Of all the sun gods, Ra had never been weak or in pain. All of a sudden, he was in terrible pain. He was holy, but the evil inside him filled him up and made him shake and reek. The other gods who were with him on his journey through the stars were scared by his screams of pain, which could be heard all over the world.

All of the other gods crowded around Ra, who was writhing in pain. They were scared and confused. In a long time, the great sun god hadn't looked this bad. No one knew how to help him. Ra didn't know what to do because this pain was different from all the others he had felt. The gods couldn't help him because they didn't know what was wrong.

Isis stepped forward at that very moment and said she could help, making it look like she was worried. She asked Ra to describe his symptoms when she went up to him. His story about the quick, terrible pain that hit him got a nod from Isis. She told him it looked like an animal had bitten him, and the poison was so strong that not even the strongest magic could heal it.

Isis was asked to help Ra because he was in much pain. Even though the goddess was smart, she couldn't heal him until she knew his secret name. She told him the only way to get the poison out of his body was to say his real, secret name. Ra didn't want to at first.

He knew what it would mean to give Isis his secret name and the power that would come with it. Ra began calling her all of his many titles and nicknames to make her happy, but he didn't really show what he was really like on the inside. He talked about how he made the world and the skies, flooded the Nile, and made people and animals. He talked about how his daily trip across the sky made the world more organized and bright.

Isis could not be fooled, however. Everyone knew these things about Ra, but she knew they weren't his real name, which was where all of his power lay. Ra began to give up as his pain got worse. Since the poison was made from his essence, it hurt his divine form over and over again. He knew he had to trust Isis's power to heal him. After being desperate and being moved by God, Ra finally tells Isis his secret name. And he made sure that only Isis would hear the name that held his soul. He told all the other gods to leave. Ra whispered his real name right into Isis's ear. So, he gave the goddess some of his power as a god.

Isis got to work right away after learning this. She cast strong magic to get the poison out of Ra's body. As she spoke the special name she had just learned, the pain began to fade. The poison knew that Isis was speaking from a place of power, so it did what she said. When Ra got stronger again, he knew what had really happened. Isis had some of his power because she was smart and could use magic. In Egypt, Isis had become more important than him as a god, even though he was still the sun god and ruler of the skies. She was now different because she knew and had power that no one else did. Her special skills also got even better.

People in Egypt were deeply moved by this tale about Isis and Ra's hidden name. It made sense, considering what they thought about names having power, how life goes in loops (even for the gods), and how smart and cunning can beat strength. The story also talks about how Isis became important in the Egyptian Pantheon. This made many people worship her, and her church grew in Egypt and beyond.

The story also linked to the Egyptian concept of ma'at, which means "cosmic order." It demonstrated both how weak Ra was and how the natural order can change while still being stable. People didn't think that Isis abused her power when she became a goddess; they saw it as a normal part of the way the universe worked. Whereas one god's power dropped, another god's power rose to keep things balanced.

The Boat of a Million Years

Suppose you're interested in old Egyptian mythology. In that case, the story of the Boat of a Million Years is one of the most amazing and big stories. People thought that this vessel in space, which was also called the Solar Barque, took the sun god Ra on his nighttime trip through the underworld. Some gods worked on this beautiful ship. Isis was one of them. She was very important because she showed how strong, smart, and caring she was.

People in Egypt thought that Ra would sail across the sky every day in his solar Boat, which they thought brought light and life to the world. When the sun went down in the west, Ra's Boat turned into the Boat of a Million Years. After that, it was ready to go on a trip through the dangerous seas of the Duat, which is Egypt's underworld. Ra and his god friends had to deal with a lot of trouble and danger every night on this trip.

After many tests and magical tricks that gave her a lot of power and knowledge, Isis joined Ra's nighttime team and became an important part of it. She had many jobs on the Boat of a Million Years and used her many special skills, her desire to protect, and her intelligence to get things done. Isis stood watch as the Boat set sail on its nightly journey. Her sharp senses were alert to the threats that lay in wait in the darkness of the underworld.

As a member of the solar barque, Isis' main job was to help defend against Apophis' strikes, who was the god of chaos and destruction. People said that these huge snakes went through the underground. It waited every night, ready to throw the world out of whack by stopping Ra's trip and the sunrise that came after. Egyptian religion and thought were based on the idea of ma'at, which meant order, balance, and harmony. Apophis stood for everything that was against Ma'at.

As soon as the Boat of a Million Years got close to Apophis's kingdom, Isis started making her complicated magical plans. She would say powerful spells that would call on the gods to protect them and make the holy crew

stronger. Her words could strengthen the Boat's magical defences, making an invisible wall that the chaos snake couldn't get through.

When Apophis attacked, it often tried to swallow the whole Boat or hypnotize the crew with its beautiful look. Isis would then act quickly. She would use her vast magical knowledge to cast spells that would throw off the big snake and make it confused. Some versions of the story say that Isis would change into a poisonous snake; that way, she would look like Apophis but be different inside. After changing into a snake, she was able to fight the chaos serpent directly, with her holy venom blocking Apophis's destructive power.

Isis did more than use attack magic to keep Apophis away. Also, she was very important for healing and reviving Ra and the other gods who might have been hurt in the battles at night. She was very helpful because she was caring and knew how to use healing magic. This meant that the solar barque could keep going on its journey even though Apophis kept attacking it.

Isis did more than fight and heal. She also helped guide and advise Ra as they went through the underworld. The many things she had done and the magic she knew helped her find her way through the dangerous waters of the Duat. She knew how to read signs and omens, which meant she could tell when danger was coming and what the Boat should do to stay safe.

Egyptians believed that life, death, and rebirth happened in a cycle, and Isis's appearance on the Boat of a Million Years was a sign of this. She was a goddess of renewal and endless life because she made sure that Ra would be born every night, just like she did when she brought Osiris back to life and watched over the young Horus. Egyptians believed that the divine and human worlds were connected, and what she did on the solar barque was seen as a cosmic echo of what she did on Earth.

The journey that happened every night was not only a fight against Apophis but also a trip through different worlds and obstacles. The Boat would go

into different parts of the basement at different times of the night. Each part had its problems and people. The way Isis could change her shape really stood out in these fights. Her special skills let her talk to gods of the underworld, calm down ghosts that were being scary, and open doors that were blocking the Boat's path. Because Ra was there, the trip wasn't just full of fights; it was also full of peace and spiritual growth.

Isis's job changed again as night fell and the Boat of a Million Years moved toward the eastern sky. She would help with the magical practices that changed Ra from his ram-headed night form back to his falcon-headed day form. This change was very important for the sun god's power to grow again and for the cosmic circle to keep going. The fact that Isis was involved in this process made her even more of a goddess of change and rebirth.

People in Egypt were very interested in the Boat of a Million Years story and how Isis fit into it. It helped us see how day and night, life and death, fit into the bigger picture. In Egypt, the daily fight against Apophis was a metaphor for the way that faith and everyday life were always at odds with each other. It became more important for Isis to be the main character in this story about space. This helped people worship her outside of Egypt.

In old Egypt, people would listen to stories about the sun barque's trip every night to feel better and give them hope. Like Ra did every morning, they could get through the bad times and the dark parts of their lives. When Isis showed up on the Boat, the cosmic fight became more real because she stood for protection, wisdom, and renewal, all of which are things that people go through.

For as long as Egypt was a country, the story of the Boat of a Million Years and Isis's part in it changed. As Isis's cult grew, so did the importance of her role in the nightly trip. In some ways, she became more important than other gods. Egypt's beliefs were changing at the time, and this change showed how popular Isis was as a strong goddess with many sides. Egypt's

thoughts about the universe were very creative and deep, as shown by the story of the Boat of a Million Years.

It makes us think of how complicated the relationships were between faith, myth, and natural events in the past. Scholars and fans alike are still fascinated by Isis's part in this cosmic journey. It gives us clues about how the ancient Egyptians saw the world and how powerful myths were.

SYMBOLS AND ICONOGRAPHY

Isis has a lot of different and unique signs and things. People in Egypt have worshipped her in many different ways over the years, which shows how difficult she is. The people who worshipped the goddess saw a lot of religious and cultural value in these pictures. Also, they helped people find her.

The Isis knot, which is also known as the "blood of Isis," is one of the most well-known names for the tyet. This strange sign looks like an ankh because its arms point down. The tyet was first used in Egyptian art during the Third Dynasty, which ran from 2686 BCE to 2613 BCE. It was quickly linked to Isis. It's still not clear what the tyet means or how it came to be. However, most people think it looks like a knotted piece of cloth that might have something to do with menstrual clothes or bandages used for mummification.

The tyet was usually made from red jasper, carnelian, or red glass, which were all colours that made people think of blood and how it could save lives. This link to blood made Isis even more of a goddess of life and rebirth. When someone died, the tyet amulet was put on their body, usually around their neck, to call on Isis's protective powers in the future. The Book of the Dead is a collection of texts about the afterlife. In Chapter 156, there is a spell for the tyet amulet that shows how important it was in Egyptian funeral customs.

Egypt's word for "throne" or "seat of power" is where the name Isis comes from, which is related to the throne headdress. This flower crown that looks like a chair or seat is on top of her head in many shots. Not only does it identify Isis, but it also shows that she is the goddess who sits on the throne of Egypt. This link to royal power was a big part of who she was. It showed how important she was in kingship rituals and as the mother of Horus, the god who was linked to the live pharaoh.

As people's worship of Isis grew and she took on traits from other gods, her symbols grew to include the solar disk headdress and cow horns. This mixed crown, which was originally linked to the goddess Hathor, is made up of two cow horns holding a sun disk. Putting on this headdress shows that Isis is becoming more connected to the solar religion and more important in the Egyptian Pantheon. It also clearly connects her to ideas of motherhood, care, and divine power, which were all important to her worship.

One of the most powerful and lasting pictures of Isis is of her wings spread out. During the New Kingdom (around 1550–1070), this image became very popular and really showed how protective BCE she was. Isis, with her wings, is often shown protecting Osiris or the dead by spreading her feathered arms out wide. Isis is even more important in the world because she is linked to stars and constellations. The Egyptians named the star Sirius "Sopdet," and she had a strong bond with it. At the same time that Sirius rose in the sky, the Nile flooded every year. This was a very important event in the Egyptian agricultural schedule.

This link to the sky made Isis even more of a goddess of birth and renewal. Some pictures of Isis show her with a star hieroglyph above her head, which makes her look exactly like Sirius. Other celestial bodies and constellations were linked to the goddess as well. As a guardian of sailors, she was sometimes linked to the constellation Virgo, which could be seen when the weather was good for sailing. This connection went beyond Egypt as her cult became famous all around the Mediterranean.

In Isis's art, she was often shown holding certain things that helped explain her roles and powers. The ankh, which is an Egyptian sign of life, was often held in her hand to show how she gave life and protected others. She was also often shown carrying a papyrus sceptre, which meant she was connected to the green Nile Delta and played a part in fertility and plenty.

In her motherly form, which was very popular during the Greco-Roman era, Isis was often shown feeding Horus. The name for this picture, Isis Lactans,

came to mean that God cared for and protected people. Because it was so strong, it might have changed how early Christians drew Mary feeding Jesus.

It's clear that Isis was hard to understand and changed over time in the Egyptian faith because she had many different forms and images. She started as a small figure connected to the throne. She took on many divine roles and traits as she grew up. Her symbols meant power, safety, motherhood, magic, and the order of the world, and they drew people from all walks of life to her.

As the worship of Isis spread outside of Egypt, especially during the time of the Ptolemies and the Romans, pictures of her began to include elements from other cultures. Greek and Roman art may have shown her with a robe that wrapped around her and tied at the chest. This style is more common among classical goddesses than among traditional Egyptian goddesses. This mixing of styles in how she was shown was like how her worship changed to fit different cultural settings while still keeping important parts of her Egyptian identity.

These beautiful things that Isis used as signs and symbols were also holy and magical. Many people wore her charms or pictures to stay safe and use her skills. In Isis churches, there were many pictures and statues of the goddess Isis. This made them holy places where people could connect with her.

Many people who worshipped Isis used her images to help them understand and connect with her divine presence. As Isis' worship spread across the Mediterranean, especially in the later parts of ancient Egyptian history, she became more and more linked to the sea. It was sometimes shown in art that she was connected to the sea by including ships or buoys. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the famous Lighthouse of Alexandria, was connected to Isis when she was Isis Pharia, the goddess of ships.

As an example, the tyet symbol is still used in current pagan and New Age settings as a sign of female strength and safety. The many symbols that are connected to Isis show us how complicated Egyptian religion and culture were. Every sign, from the simple knot of the tyet to the complex pictures with wings, has more than one meaning that shows how the goddess is a mother, guardian, magician, and cosmic force. Ancient Egyptians and people from later cultures used these pictures to show how they thought about divine power, the circle of life and death, and the hope for safety and renewal in this life and the next.

WORSHIP AND TEMPLES

It's interesting to learn about how Isis's religion grew in Egypt over time. It tells us about faith and society in ancient Egypt, which changed over a very long time. Early on, Isis wasn't a very important goddess. However, over time, she became one of the most adored and worshipped people in Egyptian history, and her power spread far beyond Egypt.

In the early times of Egyptian history, Isis was mostly known as Osiris's sister-wife and Horus's mother. At first, her role was closely connected to the idea of divine rule since she was seen as the pharaoh's mother. Compared to other gods, she wasn't seen as much in religious texts and art during the Old Kingdom (around 2686–2181 BCE). But even in these early stages, the seeds of her future fame were being planted.

What Isis did and how important she was changed as the Egyptian faith did. During the Middle Kingdom (around 2055–1650 BCE), her cult became more well-known. Part of this growth was due to the myth of Osiris becoming more famous, in which Isis played a key role. The Egyptians really related to her story of being a loving wife who brought her dead husband back to life and watched over their son. This story not only showed off her magical abilities but also stressed her roles as a guardian and a sign of faithfulness in marriage and motherly love.

During the time of the New Kingdom (around 1550–1069 BCE), Isis's cult grew a lot. At this point, she started to take on traits from other gods, especially Hathor. This mixing of ideas made Isis more attractive because she took on many divine traits. She was linked to getting pregnant, parenting, magic, healing, and safety. Over time, her symbols changed. Now, she is often shown with cow horns and a sun disk on her head, which were first linked to Hathor.

Part of the rise of Isis's cult was that both kings and regular people liked her. She kept her link to the throne, but she also became easier for regular

Egyptians to get in touch with. People went to her for help, healing, and security in their daily lives. The fact that many people liked her helped her worship spread all over Egypt. During this time, big shrines were built to honour Isis. For example, the temple at Philae, which would become one of her most important cult centres, was built during this time.

During the time of the Ptolemies (332–30 BCE), Isis's cult grew very quickly. Ptolemaic rulers, who were from Macedonia, tried to bring their diverse country together by promoting gods that were a mix of Greek and Egyptian gods. With all the different sides she already had, Isis was perfect for this part. She was compared to Greek gods like Demeter and Aphrodite, which made her more appealing to Greeks who lived in Egypt.

Even after the Romans took over Egypt in 30 BCE, Isis was still very famous. Instead, her religion spread all over the Roman Empire, all the way to Britain. In Egypt, on the other hand, worshipping her stayed strongly rooted in local customs while also changing with the times in terms of politics and culture.

Isis's faith in Egypt changed a lot as time went on. One of the most important changes was that she became closer to Serapis. The Ptolemies brought a mix of gods to Egypt. It became very important to worship Isis and Serapis, and big churches were built in Alexandria and other places to do so.

The temple at Philae may be the best example of how long Isis's cult has been around in Egypt. This temple was still used to worship Isis long after the Romans took over Egypt, and Christianity began to spread. In fact, it didn't close until the sixth century CE, making it one of the last pagan churches in Egypt.

The way Isis' religion has changed in Egypt over 3,000 years shows how religion and society in Egypt have changed in general. Her roots go back to royalty, but she grew into a goddess that everyone could connect to,

someone who stood for their hopes and fears. Even when Egypt went through big changes, her cult stayed alive and important because she was able to mix and match different religious and cultural ideas.

The cult of Isis goes back a long time, long before Egypt. Images of the Virgin Mary and some ways of praising her were the source of ideas for early Christian art. Her myth is still used as an influence by spiritual groups and artists today, which shows how strong her ideas are and how appealing they are to everyone.

Major temples and centres of worship

An important Isis temple was on the island of Philae, which is near Aswan in southern Egypt. People thought this temple complex, which was called the "Pearl of Egypt," was the greatest place for Isis. The Philae temple was built around 690 BCE and went on for hundreds of years, with important additions made during the Ptolemaic and Roman times. The temple's position on an island made it even more mysterious since pilgrims had to take a boat to get to the holy area. People loved the Philae temple because it had beautiful reliefs of Isis, Osiris, Horus, and scenes from their mythical stories. It was still used for worship until the sixth century CE, which was a long time after many other pagan churches had shut down.

Behbeit el-Hagar, in the Nile Delta, had a temple that was an important place to worship Isis. This was one of the biggest temples of Isis in Lower Egypt. In the past, it was called Per-Hebit or Iseum. Building started in the 30th Dynasty and went on until the Ptolemaic era. The temple used to have a beautiful granite building and was famous for its oracle of Isis. Most of it is now in ruins. Pilgrims would go long distances to talk to the goddess and get divine advice from her.

In the Faiyum area, the Karanis temple to Isis was an important place of prayer. Even though it was smaller than the temples at Philae or Behbeit el-Hagar, this one was still a very important place of worship for the Greek and Roman people who lived in the area. Based on what we know about archaeology, the cult of Isis at Karanis had both Egyptian and Hellenistic features. This shows how different Egypt was back then.

As Isis' fame grew, people began to worship her in places other than Egypt. The Greek island of Delos became a major centre for her church. Part of the Serapeion C structure on Delos, which was built in the late 2nd century BCE, was a holy place for Isis. In the Greek world and beyond, this shrine was very important for spreading the worship of Isis.

The Iseum Campense was the biggest and most important Isis temple in Rome. This temple building was built in the late 1st century CE during the reign of Domitian. It's on the Markus Campus. It became the place where people in Rome went to worship Isis, and big events and ceremonies took place there. Building and art on the temple were done in an Egyptian style that made it stand out in the Roman cityscape. This showed how Egyptian religions were mixed with Roman religion.

Greece and Rome ruled Egypt for a while. During that time, Isis worship grew in Alexandria, the city that Alexander the Great built. Serapis was a god of mixed races, and the Serapeum of Alexandria was where people mostly went to worship him. However, there were also important parts that were used to honour Isis. And its library was very well known. People from all over the Mediterranean came to learn and pray there.

The temple of Isis was in that area, which was about 20 km south of Philae. It was another important place for Nubians to pray. This building was made in the 3rd century BCE for Amun and Isis. It was a big part of how worship of Isis spread to Nubia and linked religious activities in Egypt and Nubia.

Another interesting place was the temple of Isis on the island of Elephantine, which is close to Aswan. Nearby, there was another important temple that wasn't as big as the one at Philae. During the Late Period and the Ptolemaic age, it was very important. The fact that the temple was built on the southern border of Egypt in ancient times made it both strategically and culturally important.

This is the temple of Isis at Deir el-Hagar in the Dakhla Oasis in Egypt's Western Desert. It shows how popular the goddess was. This out-of-the-way temple, which the Romans built, shows that the worship of Isis spread to all parts of Egypt. People worshipped Isis in places other than Egypt and the Mediterranean. One temple to her was found in London, Great Britain. This shows how quickly her religion spread throughout the Roman Empire.

They were not only beautiful pieces of building, but they were also busy communities where ceremonies happened every day, yearly celebrations happened, and secret initiations took place. It was common for the daily routine to include opening the shrine, cleaning and dressing the image of the god, and giving gifts. Bigger celebrations, like the Navigium Isidis (the launching of Isis's ship) in the spring, had many people and complicated processions.

Many of these shrines held the mysteries of Isis, which were an important part of worshipping her. People who went through these secret initiation rites were promised a spiritual rebirth and a happy future. It's still unclear what these secrets were really about because initiates swore to keep them secret. However, they were very appealing to many people who joined.

The design and construction of these shrines often showed how complex Isis was. Many had birthhouses (mammisi) that celebrated Horus's birth, which drew attention to Isis's role as a holy mother. Nilometers, which measure how high the Nile floods every year, were often built into shrines to Isis to connect the goddess to the water that gives life.

These temples and places of prayer have been around for a long time; many of them were still used after Christianity became popular. This shows how popular Isis is. By being able to fit in with different cultures while still being herself, she helped her cult grow over a very large area and many ages.

Festivals and rituals

In ancient Egypt, Isis festivals and customs were very important. They were full of life and colour, and they later spread to the Greco-Roman world. These events not only honoured the goddess, but they also gave her followers a chance to connect with her heavenly power and ask her to bless them. In Egypt, one of the most important days of the year was the Navigium Isidis, also known as the Festival of the Navigation of Isis. This

event took place in early March. It marked the start of the sailing season and asked Isis to watch over those who go out to sea.

The most important part of the celebration was a long, complicated parade that went from the local temple to Isis to the closest body of water, like a river or the sea. A ship with lots of decorations dedicated to Isis and carried by faithful people was at the front of the parade. This ship, which often had a silver statue of the goddess on it, represented Isis's role as the goddess of ships and her search for Osiris's body in mythology.

The parade itself was a sight to watch. At the front were priests and newcomers to Isis's secrets, dressed in long white linen robes. Then, people came with lamps, flowers, and other holy things that were connected to the goddess. Musicians played flutes and sistrums. It was a rattle-like instrument that had a lot to do with Isis. The dancers made hard moves that showed how Isis and Osiris met. The smell of incense filled the air, and the streets were full of people cheering. As the parade went by, many of them joined it.

Once the ship got to the water, it would be ritually cleansed and sent out with the people's hopes and prayers for a safe and successful sailing season. People threw gifts into the water and sang songs to praise Isis. Feasts and parties would end the day and often go on well into the night. In late October and early November, there was another important event called the Isia. This sad but eventually happy celebration told the story of Isis and Osiris again. It began with a time of sorrow, which stood for Isis's sadness over Osiris's death. Over the course of several days, preachers and followers would fast and cry. After that, a formal search would be done to look for Osiris' body, just like Isis did.

The most exciting part of the Isia was hearing the good news that Osiris had been found. At this moment of finding, there were wild celebrations with music and food. The end of the event marked the symbolic resurrection of Osiris, which stood for the victory of life over death and the way that life goes in cycles, which were important ideas in Isis's religion.

There were many other parties throughout the year besides these big ones. In the Roman calendar, Isis' birthday was August 12. It was called the Natalis Isidis. In places where Isis was worshipped, lamps were lit on this day to represent the light and wisdom she brought to the world.

The small things that were done every day in Isis's shrines were just as important as the big events. Priests would conduct a lengthy "awakening" ritual for the cult statue of Isis every morning. For this rite, the statue had to be cleaned with water and incense, dressed in fine linens, and given food and drink as gifts. Prayers and songs would be said and sung all day. Every night, there was a rite that would "put the goddess to sleep," which meant that her shrine would be closed until the next morning.

For followers, becoming initiated into the secrets of Isis was a deep and life-changing event. It was kept secret what these rites were really like, but writers from a long time ago wrote some things about them. In his book "The Golden Ass," the Roman author Apuleius gives us an interesting look at what an introduction might have been like. Before he talks about seeing the goddess herself, he talks about a traditional bath, a time of fasting, and a trip through the underworld.

People thought that these ceremonies would keep them safe from Isis and help them have a good life after death. They also helped bring together a close-knit group of goddess lovers who knew what each other was going through. To celebrate Isis, people from all over the Mediterranean started to get together and do things that were unique to their own cultures.

When people in Greece and Rome worshipped Isis, they used parts of their religions. In some places, for instance, the Navigium Isidis became linked to the Roman celebrations of the New Year. The allure of Isis's cult wasn't just in its big gatherings and mysterious initiations; it was also in the close connection it gave people to God. Many people who worshipped Isis kept small shrines in their homes where they could pray and make small gifts every day. Many people wore amulets with her picture on them to keep them safe, and their names were called upon when they needed help.

In the past, many things were done at Isis' gatherings and rites. They made bonds stronger, made people feel safe and stable, and gave people comfort and hope in a world that was often uncertain. Leaders supported and took part in these events as a way to connect with the people they were in charge of and show that they were in charge. People could have fun and think about their spiritual lives at fests.

They took a break from everyday life, which helped them remember their place in the world. People are still praising Isis, even though religion and politics are changing. This shows that her festivals and rituals can help people understand what they want and need. In the past, people held these celebrations to talk to God, ask for help and safety, and share their hopes for this life and the next.

ISIS BEYOND EGYPT

As soon as the Ptolemaic Dynasty took over Egypt, they tried to make a society that both their Greek and Egyptian subjects would enjoy. Isis, with her many sides and strong mythology, was the right figure for bringing these different cultures together. The Ptolemies did this to bring together Greek and Egyptian religions by encouraging people to worship her and the new god Serapis.

It was very important for the early spread of Isis worship that Alexandria was a port city. Cairo was a hub for trade and cultural exchange, so people from Egypt, Greece, and other Mediterranean countries lived together. Traders, sailors, and tourists who came through the city came across the Isis group. They worshipped her and did this in their own countries as well.

The island of Delos in the Aegean Sea was one of the first and most important places outside of Egypt to worship Isis. People believed that Apollo blessed this small island, which was also a major trade hub. On Delos, a shrine to Isis was built sometime in the late 3rd century BCE or early 2nd century BCE. This building called the Serapeum C, was a center for spreading worship of Isis all over Greece. When merchants from other cities in the Mediterranean came to Delos, they saw the cult of Isis and brought it back to their towns.

People from both Greece and Rome were interested in Isis in many ways. Because she was a goddess of motherhood, magic, and healing, she was linked to many parts of Greek and Roman society. Her stories were mostly about love, loyalty, and how life is better than death. One of her stories was about how she brought Osiris back to life and watched over Horus. It was also easy to mix Isis with local gods in different places since she was a goddess who had traits from many others.

In the Hellenistic world, where people could move around a lot, the worship of Isis grew even more. The people who lived, worked, and travelled in the Mediterranean moved around a lot, and their faith beliefs went with them. In some parts of the eastern Mediterranean, like Cyprus and the coast of Asia Minor, the Ptolemies had armies. This possibly helped Isis clut grow in those places.

In the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE, worship of Isis had spread to mainland Greece, the Aegean islands, Asia Minor, and even the area around the Black Sea. On the south slope of the Acropolis in Athens, a shrine for Isis was built. A shrine to Isis and Serapis was built in Thessalonica, a major port city in northern Greece. The mixed nature of the cult was reflected in the temples' architecture, which often had parts of both Egyptian and Greek styles.

When worship of Isis came to Italy, it was a big step forward in its growth. The first signs of an Isis cult in Italy are found in the Bay of Naples, especially in the city of Puteoli, which traded a lot with Alexandria. By the late 2nd century BCE, there is proof that people in Rome were worshipping Isis. On the other hand, the first reaction in Rome was not entirely good. The Roman government tried to stop people from worshipping Isis on occasion because they were afraid of foreign groups that might threaten the Roman religion.

Even though these things went wrong, Isis's reputation kept growing. By the end of the first century BCE, many people in Rome and other Italian towns were following her cult. The turning point happened during the rule of Caligula (37–41 CE). He accepted the cult of Isis and permitted a temple to be built in Rome on the Campus Martius. This support from the empire made it possible for many people across the Roman Empire to follow Isis.

As the worship of Isis spread around the Roman world, it changed to fit the needs of each area and added parts of Roman religion. Many places tied Isis to their gods or gave her Roman names. Sometimes, people in Gaul thought she was the same as Epona, a Celtic horse goddess. In Britain, temples to

Isis and Noreia have been discovered. These shrines connect the Egyptian goddess with a Celtic god from the area.

The Romans were more interested in Isis because of the stories about her. Greek mystery groups like the Eleusinian Mysteries influenced secret initiation rites like these. People who went through them were promised a spiritual rebirth and a happy afterlife. In the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, the mysteries of Isis became very famous, drawing followers from all walks of Roman life.

When the worship of Isis grew, it also brought about new holidays and actions. The holiday of Isis's ship, or Navigium Isidis, grew into a big event in many parts of the Roman Empire. At this spring event, which marked the start of the sailing season, there was a colourful procession and the launching of a ship honouring Isis, who is believed to protect sailors and trade by the sea.

Isis had really become a goddess for everyone by the second century CE. The borders of Persia were to the east, the Rhine and Danube were to the north, and the sands of North Africa were to the south. People worshipped her all the way from Britain to the north. Many towns across the empire built large temples for Isis. Some of these were Carthage, London, and Mainz.

Myths about Isis spread all over the Mediterranean, which shows how popular and adaptable she is. It is said that Isis was born in Egypt and became a goddess who stood for the hopes and dreams of people all over the ancient world.

For a long time, the Greek and Roman versions of Isis have been interesting because they show how she has changed and how she has linked people from all over the Mediterranean. Isis changed a lot as her worship spread outside of Egypt. But she was still an Egyptian goddess. She changed into other gods and learned how to live with people from other cultures.

When Alexander the Great took over Egypt in 332 BCE, Isis began her journey of change. As a god that anyone could follow, the Ptolemaic rulers of Egypt pushed the Isis. This was done to bring the Greek and Egyptian people together. By putting different ideas together in this way, Isis took on traits from Greek gods like Demeter, Aphrodite, and Tyche.

The connection to Demeter was especially important. Both figures were connected to farming, having children, and being a mother. Isis's search for Osiris's broken-up body was similar to Demeter's search for her daughter Persephone. This link made Isis more familiar to Greek believers. It made it easier for her to be accepted into the Hellenic Pantheon.

Isis also took on some traits from Aphrodite, who was the goddess of love and beauty. This link stressed Isis's role as a protector of sailors and seafarers. This feature would become more important as her cult spread across the Mediterranean. During the Hellenistic time, the worship of Isis Pelagia or Isis Pharia grew. She was the goddess of Alexandria's great lighthouse and the safety of sailors.

Isis was also linked to Tyche, the goddess of luck and fate, in the Hellenistic version of the story. This link brought out Isis's part as a strong, all-encompassing goddess who could control fate itself. The goddess Isis-Tyche was often shown with a cornucopia and a ship's rudder. People often showed her this way, which meant she was in charge of money and people's lives.

Myths about Isis changed a lot as her cult moved to other parts of Greece. Isis was shown in more Greek ways, but she still had some Egyptian traits, like the throne headdress that had her name written in hieroglyphs on it. She was often shown with hair and clothes that looked like they belonged to the Greeks. This made her more familiar and made it easy for Greeks to worship.

During the Hellenistic time, the Isis mysteries grew. These were secret initiation rites that were based on Greek mystery cults like the Eleusinian

mysteries. Some Egyptian ideas were used to make these rites, but they were mostly made by the Greeks to meet their religious and cultural needs. The mysteries promised the initiates special safety from the goddess and a good life after death. This made honouring Isis more interesting and fun, and it became very popular.

As Rome grew stronger and took over the Mediterranean, Isis's cult changed even more. At first, Roman leaders were wary of groups from other countries and thought worshipping Isis was silly. However, as time went on, more and more people in Rome and the rest of the empire began to accept and honour Isis.

It was thought that Isis was connected to many gods in Roman legend. Fortuna, who was like Tyche, was the most important of these. Fortune was a big deal in ancient Rome, both in faith and philosophy. The idea that Isis was a goddess who told everyone what would happen struck a chord.

Some of Isis's traits came from Minerva, like how smart and skilled she was. The best people in Rome liked this link because it made Isis, the goddess of learning and secrets, more well-known. As the Romans changed Isis, she became more and more linked to state power.

From Caligula on, emperors supported her cult because they saw Isis as a way to make their rule seem right. The goddess was often shown in a Romanized form, wearing the stola of a Roman matron to show that she had become a part of Roman society.

One of the most important changes made by the Romans was to stress Isis's role as a mother goddess even more. The picture of Isis nursing Horus as a baby (called Isis Lactans) became very famous. It may have been a precursor to later Christian pictures of the Virgin Mary and the Christ child.

During the time of the Romans, Isis' secrets reached their full height. These initiation rites, which were described intriguingly (though not totally

reliably) in Apuleius's book "The Golden Ass," were thought to bring about spiritual rebirth and salvation. People from all walks of life joined the mysteries of Isis, making it one of the most famous mystery cults in the Roman Empire.

In their worship of Isis, the Romans used shrines and rituals that were based on Egyptian practices. The most well-known of these was the Iseum Campense in Rome. The large temple building with figures and obelisks made it look like it came from ancient Egypt.

Putting these different types of architecture together showed how the religions of Egypt and Rome mixed. During the time of the Romans, the celebrations for Isis also had different dates. Along with the Roman New Year, the Navigium Isidis became a big holiday in many places to honour Isis's role in keeping ships safe. This event had a lot of colour and ceremonies that showed how Egyptian religious practices could be used in Roman life.

Even when the Greeks and Romans changed Isis, she never lost her connection to Egypt. In fact, her Egyptian past stayed a big part of what made her appealing. It gave her cult an air of age-old wisdom and exotic mystery. Egyptian pictures and signs were still very important to praising Isis, even though she changed shapes and sizes.

Religions and cultures came together in a big way in the story of how Isis was changed in Greece and Rome. In the past, gods could change to meet the spiritual wants of different groups of people. This shows how flexible those religions were. Isis went from being an Egyptian goddess to a Greco-Roman goddess. She became a figure that people all over the ancient Mediterranean held dear in their hopes, fears, and dreams.

LEGACY AND CULTURAL IMPACT

Isis has changed art and writing for a long time. This shows how powerful and interesting this old Egyptian goddess is. Isis's beauty and power have moved people since the time of the Egyptians, all the way up to the end of the Roman Empire and even now. She changed the way people express themselves in ways that will last for thousands of years.

Artists in ancient Egypt often used reliefs and tomb art to show Isis. On tomb walls and sarcophagi, her picture was meant to comfort and protect the dead. It usually showed her feeding Horus as a baby or spreading her wings to protect him. In these early paintings of, Isis, who was a loving mother and a strong guardian, she was shown in a way that would be used for hundreds of years.

During the time of the Greeks and Romans, people all over the Mediterranean began to worship Isis, and her appearance began to change. Greek and Roman artists changed her pictures to suit their art styles, but they kept some of her Egyptian traits. By mixing these styles, Isis's art created a new language that mixed Egyptian images with those from Greece and Rome. Often, statues of Isis were dressed in Roman clothes but had Egyptian accessories on them, like the tyet amulet or the sistrum, which was a holy rattle.

Isis showed up in the writings of old authors that I read. A Greek scholar named Herodotus wrote about her, which helped more Greeks learn about her. One of the most important books ever written about Isis is "The Golden Ass," which was written by the Roman author Apuleius. In this book, Isis plays a big role in the main character's spiritual growth. Her mysteries and appeal as a saviour goddess are clearly shown. This book changed the minds of many writers and thinkers about Isis and secret religions in general.

During the Middle Ages, Christianity took over Europe as the main religion, so there were fewer clear pictures of Isis. That being said, some experts say that some parts of worshipping Isis were mixed with honouring the Virgin Mary. In particular, pictures of Mary nursing Jesus look a lot like older pictures of Isis nursing Horus. Some people don't agree with this link, but it does show that people have been affected by Isis's image, even in Christian places.

When students in Europe found old books and objects again during the Renaissance, they began to study Isis again. In their work at this time, artists and writers often used Isis as a representation of knowledge, nature, or the spirit world. Plutarch said that Isis's veil showed the secrets of nature. This thought became popular in art and writing during the Renaissance.

At that time and during the Romantic era, people were very interested in Egyptian culture, especially the stories of Isis. These "Egyptian" changes affected art, writing, and building all over Europe. Authors such as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote about Isis in their works. Some people used her as a reference for nature's secrets or for things that are kept secret. Painters used Egyptian themes and images during the Neoclassical and Romantic times. Isis was the source of these ideas.

After Napoleon's trip and the time it took to figure out the hieroglyphs, Egypt became very famous again in the 1800s. Isis was used in a lot of art and writing during this time, but she was often made to look very good or very strange. It was during this time that many famous paintings of Isis were made. This is because the Pre-Raphaelite movement was interested in stories and symbols. One picture that is thought to have been affected by Isis's images is "Astarte Syriaca" by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

As I kept writing, Isis continued to be a source of motivation. A popular book by H. Rider Haggard called "She" has a character named Ayesha, who is a queen who never dies. She's from the story of Isis. Some writers, like Percy Bysshe Shelley, wrote about Isis to show how strong and strange

nature is. In the early 1900s, Isis became a well-known figure in magic and secret groups.

A famous magician named Aleister Crowley made Isis a part of his faith, Thelema. Much of art changed because of this newfound interest in the mystery parts of Isis, especially Surrealism and Symbolism. Artists like Austin Osman Spare used the scary meanings of Isis in their work.

Isis has influenced people who make songs and play music. People have used her name and legend to talk about magic, strength, and starting over in all kinds of music, from classical to modern rock. From 1997 to 2010, the American post-metal band Isis used the goddess as their name. This shows how important she is to many countries. Isis has had a big impact on art and writing from the second half of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st. Some artists and writers have seen Isis as a sign of how strong and smart women are because of the feminist movement.

Isis has also been taken up by modern New Age and pagan groups, which has led to new ways of writing and making art about her story. Comic books, TV shows, and movies have all shown Isis in a lot of different ways. The goddess's stories are often changed in big ways these days, but these new versions show that she can still make people think and feel.

Seeing how Isis has been used and thought about in art and writing over the years is interesting. Many types of art show Isis. Some are old temple walls, others are new books, and still others are statues and paintings. Her story and look have changed over time to fit the needs of different artists and writers. Together, these themes explain why this effect lasts so long. Many people will likely keep drawing and writing about Isis as long as they care about the subject. People will remember her for a long time after this.

ONE LAST THING...

We're glad you're interested in this book. I hope you have as much fun reading it as I did writing it. This book is for all those people with big eyes and many questions. I hope your interest in these old stories will help them live on forever.

I have always considered your insightful reviews to be an excellent source of viewpoints on books, and it would be an honour for me if you would review This book. Your perceptive analysis and comments would not only be of great use to me as an author, but they would also serve potential readers in understanding the issues and traits covered in the book. I am very aware of the constraints imposed by the little time you have at your disposal; thus, I ask that you please consider the following request.

I am thankful that you considered what I had to say about the book and took the time to do so. I would be more than happy to provide some further input and ideas. Please do not hesitate to contact me. If you would like to give feedback on my book, you only need to navigate to the reviews part of my content. You will notice a sizable button that asks you to "Write a customer review." Select that link, and you will be taken to the appropriate page.